Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Dinosaurian, though they may have belonged to a mammalian." I may add that, on p. 8, Prof. Cope, quoting from the same Proceedings, p. 89, indicated that I had referred Ischyrotherium to a Sirenian. This is so, but Prof. Cope appears to have overlooked the more full account of the animal in the Trans. of the Am. Phil. Soc., 1859, p. 151, in which, though I still refer it with doubt to the mammalia sirenia, I state that the remains may have belonged to an aquatic reptile.

In view of the reptilian character of Ischyrotherium, Prof. C. has changed the name to Ischyrosaurus, but his reason for doing so appears to me not to be valid, as classical authorities at times have included reptiles in the word *therion*, and it has been considered admissible as applied to the extinct Cheirotherium.

---

## April 21.

The President, Dr. Ruschenberger, in the chair.

Eighteen members present.

*Note on the Enemies of Difflugia.*—Prof. Leidy remarked that in the relationship of *Difflugia* and *Amœba* we would suppose that the former had been evolved from the latter, and that its stone house would protect it from enemies to which the *Amœba* would be most exposed. The *Difflugia* had many enemies. I have repeatedly observed an *Amœba* with a swallowed *Arcella*, but never with a *Difflugia.* Worms destroy many of the latter, and I have frequently observed them within the intestine of *Nais*, *Pristina*, *Chætogaster*, and *Æolosoma.* I was surprised to find that *Stentor polymorphus* was also fond of *Difflugia*, and I have frequently observed this animalcule containing them. On one occasion I accidentally fixed a *Stentor* by pressing down the cover of an animalcule cage on a *Difflugia*, which it had swallowed. The *Stentor* contracted, and suddenly elongated, and repeated these movements until it had split three-fourths the length of its body through, and had torn itself loose from the fastened *Difflugia.* Nor did the *Stentor* suffer from this laceration of its body, for in the course of several hours each half became separated as a distinct individual.

*Remarks on a supposed Compound derived from Leather.*—Prof. Leidy directed attention to a dark-red, compact, shining, resinous-looking mass, several inches in thickness, which, he said, was reputed to have been derived from leather in the great fire of Chicago. It now exhibits no evidence of organized structure, and its origin would not have been suspected from its appearance. On burning it still gives out the peculiar odor of burning leather. It was supposed to be a compound evolved from the leather, under the influence of high heat with absence of air.